



## EDMONTON BULLETIN

Semi-Weekly.

Printed Monday and Friday evenings.

Subscription \$1.00 per Year  
STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

Transit advertisements: Five lines and under three insertions and under \$1.00, or ten cents a line per insertion and five cents a line each week or part of week after.

Standing advertisements: \$1.00 an inch per month.

BULLETIN CO., Ltd.

## Special Advertisement.

Situations vacant, Situations wanted, Found, Lost, Notices of Meetings, in solid form, 25 words or under for one insertion and a cent a word for each word over 25.

EDMONTON BULLETIN MARCH, 29th, 1901

## PARLIAMENT.

Ottawa, March 29.

The budget debate still drags on, but is timed to come to an end tomorrow, the eighth day of its commencement, but only the fifth day of the debate. Monday, which up to this time has been a private members day, has now been taken for government business, so that Wednesday is the only private members day remaining out of the week of five sitting days.

This budget speech was delivered by the minister of finance on Thursday afternoon.

He was followed by E. B. Osler, of Toronto, who was put up as financial critic of the opposition in the place of Mr. Foster. Although Mr. Osler stands high in his profession as a financial lawyer of the best class his effort showed that ability in debate does not always go with fullness of knowledge and ability in debate. Mr. Foster was never before so much misused in the house as when Mr. Osler was criticizing the budget. It looked like a misplay on the part of the newly organized opposition; although possibly it was intended to give him time and opportunity to prepare himself for his most important appearance in his new position—a case of springing for wind. For the new opposition leader is clever, and is not a bungler. Mr. Osler was at the disadvantage of merely criticizing, without having anything to offer in return, and what ever argument he might have made was bound to lack point. He objected to the large expenditure in times of prosperity, but did not show how he would reduce them. The growing revenue should have been used either to decrease the tax or to decrease the debt. But he did not say that that was or would be the policy his party would adopt. He belittled the British preference, but did not suggest that his party would abolish it.

Mr. Richard Cartwright spoke on Friday, after careful preparation, and his speech was as clever as ever, considered as a speech. But the fact that Cartwright in office excuses what Cartwright in opposition condemns, takes from the effect of his every utterance. In parliament the record of his record contradicts his speech, the speech falls flat no matter how clever it may be.

As the outcome of the opposition's speaking for wind on Friday night as the house was about to rise the leader of the opposition took the floor and placed the trade tariff policy of his party before the house in the form of an amendment to the motion of the minister of finance. The following is the motion in full:

"That in the opinion of this House the welfare of this country requires a pronounced policy adequate to protect, restrict, and encourage at all times to the utmost agricultural manufacturing, mining and other industrial interests of Canada."

"That, in the opinion of this House, the adoption of a policy of mutual trade preferences within the Empire would prove of great benefit to the Mother Country and to the Colonies, and would greatly promote the prosperity, unity and peace of the Empire as a whole, and that the present time, when the commonwealth of Australia is laying the foundation of its fiscal system is particularly opportune for taking prompt and energetic steps towards the furtherance of this object."

"This House is further of opinion that equivalent or adequate duties should be imposed by Canada upon the products and manufactures of the United States not within the Empire in all cases where such countries fail to admit Canadian products and manufactures upon fair terms, and that the government should take for this purpose all such available measures as may be found necessary."

The beauty of this resolution is its comprehensiveness. It may mean everything and it may mean nothing. It declares for protection to everybody but does not indicate whether the present tariff—which the opposition claim as their own—is or is not what they consider "adequate" protection. It is definite on one point and on one only, namely, that we need not look to the suggestion of the United States for any remission in the present rates, or so-called "protection."

It declares for a policy of mutual trade preferences within the Empire, but fails to indicate what measure aid to take—oil in other words what sacrifices, if any, the members are willing to make to secure that preference; and particularly does not indicate whether the present British preference is to be continued or not.

It declares for "equivalent or adequate" duties against the world outside the Empire, but does not indicate whether they are to be "equivalent" or "adequate" and if the latter what purpose they are to be "adequate" for.

Although the resolution as it reads has no definite meaning, it can only be taken for granted that it is a veiled declaration for a reversion to the tariff policy of 1878, a policy which has been condemned both by the verdict of the people and by the logic of events. Such declarations of principle as it contains are intended to attract and tariff questions. There is not a word as to the fiscal policy of retrenchment and reduction of taxation and of debt suggested by Mr. Osler, and not a word as to how the new proposals are to be dealt with. It was evidently put forward with the idea that the party had to have a declared policy, but that either

they could not agree as to a policy on practical questions, or did not consider such a policy necessary.

Mr. Borden, leader of the opposition, followed up his motion of Friday with a speech on Monday, which was a piece of brilliant and clever criticism of the attitude and remarks of his opponents was entirely creditable. Of course he had the advantage of having the ground and the opportunity of ample time, from Friday till Monday, for preparation, which was no doubt fully availed of.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied in his usual masterly and courteous style in a short speech, and the debate was continued during the rest of Monday and all of Tuesday by the more prompt action of the leader lights on both sides; without the introduction of any new features, to keep up the interest, the speeches of the opposition members being in all cases strongly protectionist.

## A SHELTERER ON ALBERTA.

We have received from Mr. H. W. Murray, Canadian government agent at Glasgow, a letter sent him by a young Shetlander, who emigrated to Edmonton. The following is an extract:

In its physical conformation the country is in striking contrast to the flat treeless belt of prairie, embraced in the fertile farming lands of Assiniboia, and the unsurpassed ranching lands south of and around Calgary. It is well wooded, poplar, pine, and spruce, being the principal trees found in the country. The forest trees found in the tree-clad heights and grand rivers, picturesque situated towns, and the rural settlements with their fields of waving corn, their comfortable homesteads and their air of boundless prosperity, above all the never failing sunshine, the magnificent weather conditions, and the seldom clouded sky, combine to render this highly-favored land, if not actually an earthly paradise, at least something as near that ideal as it is possible to find.

The climate, though what nothing is more misrepresented, not only in the old country, but even in some parts of Canada itself, is in all respects an ideal one. That old idea which represents Canada as a land of tundra and frozen lakes with a climate of sub-arctic rigors has been relegated to the limbo of that oblivion wherein fairyland finds its grave. Nothing is farther removed from the truth. Vegetation matures so rapidly that spring in the old country sense of the word may be said to be non-existent. Summers and autumns are one continuous succession of days of the brightest sunshine, and most perfect of weather conditions. Winter usually commences towards the end of November and continues until March or April. But even when the ground is carpeted with snow the climate is still blowing from the south brings in its train summer's skies and summer warmth. A cold snap bringing extremes of 30 and 40 degrees below zero occurs once or twice during a winter, but lasts only a few hours; and such is the extreme degree of cold as less felt than the cold of an ordinary wet day in England or Scotland. Fog and sudden changes in weather conditions are unknown. Alberta, with its invigorating climate, is going to be the health resort and sanatorium of the people of the future. Pulmonary diseases, consumption, phthisis, etc., are unknown.

Alberta is a par excellence the country of the future. The dairyman, the rancher, it promises to be in the very near future one of the foremost of wheat-growing countries. Its export of horses and cattle is on the increase. A market for its products exists in the mining regions of British Columbia. How many additional money this means to the Alberta farmer, wheat growers in less favored districts, who have hundreds of miles distant, best can tell. Elevators exist the country over through whose means ample facilities are provided for the handling of all wheat crops. Wheat of the finest grade is raised in the Edmonton district, averaging 40 bushels to the acre; oats 60 bushels to the acre. Vegetables are grown of a quality and size that would make any small farmer and crofter grubbing in his twenty acre plot in the Highlands and rural districts in Britain open his eyes in very wonder. Fruit is grown to a limited extent. Greenhouses are in general operation throughout the country, and are the means of putting immense sums of money annually in the pockets of the day-laborer or mixed farmer.

One very important difference there is between the system of farming in Canada and that of the United States in the home land. In Canada manual labor has been reduced to a minimum; the farm is run by machinery. The ground is ploughed and seeded, the crop is harvested, and the hay is cut, all by machinery.

Homeowners are not now to be obtained within a distance of seventy miles round Edmonton. Land of good quality may yet be obtained in the vicinity of that town at prices ranging from \$3 to \$6 per acre from the Hudson Bay and C. P. R. Companies. Speculators and others holding land are always to be found willing to sell.

In conclusion I may say that I myself have met with the very best of success here. I came to the country with the determination to better myself, and would not go back to my native place, the Shetlands, to live on any account. I intended to learn farming, but I quickly saw that if the country was generally so good for farmers, so it was pre-eminently good for all other classes of workers also. What it wants is men to develop its boundless resources, and be they farmers, traders, navies, or capitalists, there is room and opportunity for them all. I advise, therefore, to come. The country is growing and is bound to grow, and those who come will share in this growth, and in the prosperity that keeps pace with the growth. Having been the recipient of good and

Though the railway contracts have passed the Manitoba legislature, the agitation is still being kept up against putting them into effect. At a public meeting held in Winnipeg it was decided to make a strong effort to oppose the ratification of the contracts by Dominion legislation. The leaders in this movement have been at work during the week, perfecting their organization. It is proposed to send a delegation to Ottawa, composed of representative men from the different sections of the province, with the object of securing if possible the defeat of the measures which will be taken at Ottawa to confirm the action of the Manitoba legislature in this matter.

## NORTH STURGEON.

Geo. Groat and family have moved to Strathcona. Mr. Will Davis has rented Mr. Groat's farm.

The overseer of the local improvement district has this year assessed uncollected C. P. R. lands.

Excelsior literary society has closed for the winter to be re-opened after sleighing next winter. Bon Accord debaters never showed up at the challenge debate.

The annual meeting of the Baptist church was held on March 13th. Refreshments were served and part of the time spent in social intercourse. The cultist east of Mr. True's is frozen solid. This has dammed the water back till it has overflowed the grade. It is likely a culvert will be cut in higher up. The lower culvert is about 3 feet by 3 feet and over 30 feet long. As this is frozen solid Mr. True will probably have to wait a convenient supply of ice for the early summer.

J. C. Payant, lately received a letter saying that his son Henry is in the hospital with typhoid.

Win Hubbard has moved to Bon Accord where he recently purchased a C. P. R. quarter.

Mr. Verreault will start his saw mill at Bon Accord in a few days. La-moureux bridge is to be repaired.

The entertainment given in Excelsior school on Friday evening, March 22nd, was a success, the proceeds mostly from the sale of tickets, together with the fact of a social in the Presbyterian church the same night made the crowd smaller than it might have been. The programme was good and though long the audience seemed interested throughout. The refreshments might be called "light" yet all had about all the apples and popcorn they could eat. But one man who came from a corn country still asked for more. The proceeds were over \$5 clear of all expenses. This goes to the fund for the purchase of a school library. Rev. McQuarrie made an efficient chairman and enlivened the evening by a few well told anecdotes. The following is the programme rendered:

Chairman's address, Rev. J. W. McQuarrie.

Male quartette, "Welcome to All."

Address of welcome, Miss Tillie Jones.

Instrumental music, Messrs. Davis and June.

Recitation, Dale Putnam, "Conscience."

Song, Miss Ida Shively, "What shall I say."

Recitation, Charles Jefferson.

Recitation, Miss Laura Samis.

Song, Mr. Howard Davis.

Recitation, Worthy Putnam, "The Little Patched Trouser."

Recitation, Elmer Samis.

Duet, "Whispering Hope."

Recitation, Rex Korns, "The Best Menagerie."

Recitation, Tom Jefferson, "Harry's Arithmetic."

Male quartette, "Merrily, Merrily Sing."

Recitation, Miss Mae Elder, "The Kitchen."

Instrumental music, Messrs. Davis and June.

Recitation, Miss Regie Korns.

Intermission. Refreshments.

Speech, Rev. Mr. Thacker.

Song by the juniors, "The Shoemaker."

Recitation, Joyce Putnam.

Recitation, Herb Tur.

Dialogue, "The Spelling Class."

Recitation, Ben Samis, "The Last Hymn."

Instrumental solo, Mrs. Thacker.

Recitation, Wentworth Jones.

Recitation, Beecher Jefferson.

Song, Rev. Mr. Thacker.

Recitation, Mr. McKittrick, "The Revenge."

Male quartette, "The Beautiful Flag."

Recitation, Worthy Putnam, "What a Boy can do."

Recitation, Miss Tillie Jones, "Winter Jewels."

Recitation, Rex Korns, "Patter of the Shingles."

Song, "The Farmer's Boy."

"God Save the King."

Edmonton, consisting of

Spies,

Kings,

Ben Davis,

Russetts.

ORANGES

AND LEMONS

Arrive on every train.

Wholesale and retail. All prices.

BANANAS

FRESH AND RIPE.

OUR PASTRY is unsurpassed.

Everything up-to-date.

G. BERG,

Frutier & Confectioner.

WANTED.

Wanted of cattle—50 to 100 head—wanted on shares. Address

THOS. RATTAY, Strathcona.

Reference: C. W. Sutter, Edmonton.

WANTED.

Military apprentices wanted at once. Apply to

Mrs. H. C. McDonald at J. M. O'Brien & Co. store.

## Ross Bros.

## Spring Wants

BIG STOCKS NOW ON HAND.

Barb Wire Staples Bluestone  
Poultry Netting—all sizes

Garden Tools Post Augers  
Brush Snaths

Figure for yourself  
& Compare Prices.

Wire and Cut Nails  
... Building Paper

Are You Missing Chances?

Get our Prices for our Spring Wants and compare them with others.

We have the assortment and you get the advantage.

Stoves Graniteware Tinware

KITCHEN NECESSITIES

Everything for the Kitchen but the Cook and Hot Water.

It Pays to Buy at Ross Bros.



Bicycle Repair Shop  
Bring your Wheels to our Repair Shop and have it cleaned and repaired. A word to the wise is sufficient, and the "word" is "a stitch in time saves nine."

ALL WORK GUARANTEED.  
POTTER & MACDOUGALL

To Clear OUT

the balance of our Winter Stock of  
Dress Goods,  
Boots and Shoes  
Coats and Caps  
Mitts and Gloves

we will offer these lines from now  
AT COST PRICE.

We must have room for our Spring Stock.

JOS. CHENIER,

GENERAL MERCHANT.

NOTICE!

The annual meeting of the Edmonton District Improvement District No. 41 will be held at the residence of Mr. J. W. McQuarrie, at 1111 10th St., on Wednesday, March 29th, at ten o'clock a.m. The purpose of the meeting is to elect officers for the year 1901. A full attendance is requested.

J. W. McQuarrie.

By order E. GAREY, Overseer.

SEEDS

GARDEN, FIELD AND FLOWER

SAVE MONEY

by buying your Seeds from us. In

instance

ONION SETS—Yellow Dutch, 10¢

White Dutch, 10¢

Shallots, 10¢

8125 worth Package Seeds for \$1.00

We advise Bulk Seeds. You get

three times as much seed and get

absolutely fresh by buying by the sack.

Potter &

MacDougall

Couches:

A comfortable

couch, is an essential to the

home. You will find the

one of our \$10 or \$15 Couches, and

as high as \$25. Do not

hesitate when they can be

reasonably.

McIntosh & Campbell,

Solicitors for Real Estate

Jas. McDonald,

REAL ESTATE

... INSURANCE

Agents for Globe & Edinburgh

Insurance Co.

Atlantic Steamship Line

PORTLAND & LONDON SERVICE

Seattle, (Alto)

Calcutta, (Alto)

Calcutta, (Alto)

Vancouver, (Alto)

June 20

July 10

Aug 10

Sept 10

Oct 10

Nov 10

Dec 10

Jan 10

Feb 10

Mar 10

Apr 10

May 10

June 10

July 10

Aug 10

Sept 10

Oct 10

Nov 10

Dec 10

Jan 10

Feb 10

Mar 10

Apr 10

May 10

June 10

July 10

Aug 10

Sept 10

Oct 10





Page 10





